

The opinion in support of the decision being entered today was not written for publication and is not binding precedent of the Board.

Paper No. 39

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES

BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES

Ex parte HISANORI FUJISAWA

Appeal No. 2004-0636
Application No. 09/045,041

HEARD: November 18, 2004

Before FLEMING, GROSS, and MACDONALD, **Administrative Patent Judges**.
GROSS, **Administrative Patent Judge**.

DECISION ON APPEAL

This is a decision on appeal from the examiner's final rejection of claims 9 through 12, 14 through 24, 26 through 36, and 38 through 44, which are all of the claims pending in this application. On page 3 of the Answer, the examiner indicates that claims 19, 31, and 43 would be allowable if rewritten to include all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. Accordingly, only claims 9 through 12, 14 through 18, 20 through 24, 26 through 30, 32 through 36, and 38 through 42, and 44 remain before us on appeal.

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Appellant's invention relates to a method of carrying out simulation of a circuit. The method simplifies simulation by checking for partial circuits exhibiting equivalent operational characteristics and compressing such operationally equivalent partial circuits into one partial circuit. Claim 9 is illustrative of the claimed invention, and it reads as follows:

9. A method of carrying out simulation of a circuit, comprising:

inputting data comprising configurations for a plurality of partial circuits, and connectional relationships for input and output terminals of the partial circuits;

extracting, from the circuit to be simulated, the plurality of partial circuits to inspect for equivalent operational characteristics;

inspecting the plurality of partial circuits to detect partial circuits exhibiting equivalent operational characteristics, based on the configurations of the plurality of partial circuits, and judging equivalence when the configurations of said plurality of partial circuits are mutually consistent; and

compressing the circuit by integrating the partial circuits exhibiting equivalent operational characteristics into one circuit and simulating the compressed circuit.

The prior art reference of record relied upon by the examiner in rejecting the appealed claims is:

Chakrabarti et al., "An Improved Hierarchical Test Generation Technique for Combinational Circuits with Repetitive Sub-circuits," IEEE Proc Fourth Test Symp. 237-243 (1995) (Chakrabarti)

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Claims 9 through 12, 14 through 18, 20 through 24, 26 through 30, 32 through 36, and 38 through 42, and 44 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Chakrabarti.¹

Reference is made to the Examiner's Answer (Paper No. 33, mailed August 12, 2003) for the examiner's complete reasoning in support of the rejections, and to appellant's Brief (Paper No. 31, filed May 22, 2003) and Reply Brief (Paper No. 34, filed October 14, 2003) for appellant's arguments thereagainst.

OPINION

We have carefully considered the claims, the applied prior art references, and the respective positions articulated by appellant and the examiner. As a consequence of our review, we will reverse the anticipation rejection of claims 9 through 12, 14 through 18, 20 through 24, 26 through 30, 32 through 36, and 38 through 42, and 44. We also will enter a new ground of rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, for claims 9 through 12, 14 through 18, 20 through 24, 26 through 30, 32

¹ On pages 2-3 of the Answer, the examiner indicates that the rejections over Yokomizo, Filseth, Shinsha, Hachiya, Wang, and Kuehlmann have been withdrawn.

through 36, and 38 through 42, and 44 pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 41.50(b).

Appellant (Brief, page 9) summarizes Chakrabarti as disclosing "**grouping together** identical gate-level **sub-circuits** **into high-level sub-circuits** based upon the characteristics of logical operations" (emphasis ours). Appellant asserts (Brief, page 10) that the present invention distinguishes over Chakrabarti in that "circuit simulation is performed by **integrating** a plurality of **partial circuits**, which are determined to exhibit equivalent operational characteristics, **into one partial circuit**" (emphasis ours).

First, we note that appellant's claims recite integrating into one circuit, but do not specify that the one circuit is one of the **partial** circuits. Thus, appellant's arguments are not commensurate in scope with the claims.

Second, appellant's argument focuses on the claim limitation of "integrating" plural partial circuits into one circuit. "To integrate" is defined as:²

1. To bring together or incorporate (parts) into a whole.

² Random House College Dictionary Revised Edition 692 (1982).

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2. To make up, combine, or complete to produce a whole or a larger unit, as parts do.

In other words, the ordinary meaning of integrating suggests making a bigger unit by bringing together multiple small units. There is a heavy presumption that words have the ordinary and customary meaning that would be attributed to those words by skilled artisans in the relevant art. **Texas Digital Systems Inc. v. Telegenix Inc.**, 308 F.3d 1193, 1202, 64 USPQ2d 1812, 1817 (Fed. Cir. 2002), quoting **CCS Fitness, Inc. v. Brunswick Corp.**, 288 F.3d 1359, 1366, 62 USPQ2d 1658, 1662 (Fed. Cir. 2002).

"However, 'an inventor may choose to be his own lexicographer if he defines the specific terms used to describe the invention 'with reasonable clarity, deliberateness, and precision.' ' Teleflex, 299 F.3d at 1325 (quoting *In re Paulsen*, 30 F.3d 1475, 1480 [31 USPQ2d 1671] (Fed. Cir. 1994)). 'Such a definition may appear in the written description or in the prosecution history.' Teleflex, 299 F.3d at 1325 (citations omitted)."

Golight Inc. v. Wal-Mart Stores Inc., 355 F.3d 1327, 1332, 69 USPQ2d 1481, 1485 (Fed. Cir. 2004). We find no such specific definition of "integrating." Thus, the portion of the claims relied upon in appellant's argument would appear to be met by appellant's summary of Chakrabarti, as Chakrabarti groups, or integrates, identical sub-circuits into a larger high-level sub-circuit.

However, appellant's claims actually recite compressing by integrating. We find the use of the word "integrating" to be inconsistent with the idea of compression. Appellant (Specification, page 4) defines "circuit compression" as "[c]onverting a circuit composed of a plurality of circuit elements and a plurality of terminals into a circuit having one simple circuit element and terminals." Appellant (Specification, page 4) explains that Figure 2(B) shows the compressed version of Figure 2(A), as the two identical partial circuits Q1 and Q2 of Figure 2(A) have been reduced to a single partial circuit in Figure 2(B). Similarly, appellant (Specification, page 26) explains that Figure 13 is a compressed form of Figure 11 in that "the numbers of circuit elements of the first partial circuit 31 and first partial circuit 32 shown in Figure 11 are compressed to half." Thus, "compressing the circuit," as recited in claim 9, for example, refers to reducing the number of partial circuits.

However, appellant recites in claim 9, for example, that the circuit is compressed by "integrating the partial circuits." As explained ***supra***, integrating suggests making a bigger unit by bringing together multiple small units. Since compressing, as defined by appellant, means reducing the number of small units by eliminating the redundancies, thereby making a smaller unit, it

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is unclear how the circuit can be compressed by integrating the partial circuits. As we are unable to determine the metes and bounds of the claims, we would have to resort to speculation and assumptions to apply prior art to the above-noted limitations of the claims. **See In re Steele**, 305 F.2d 859, 862-63, 134 USPQ 292, 295 (CCPA 1962). Therefore, we cannot sustain the anticipation rejection of claims 9 through 12, 14 through 18, 20 through 24, 26 through 30, 32 through 36, and 38 through 42, and 44 over Chakrabarti.

Under the provisions of 37 C.F.R. § 41.50(b), we enter the following new ground of rejection against appellant's claims 9 through 12, 14 through 18, 20 through 24, 26 through 30, 32 through 36, and 38 through 42, and 44. Claims 9 through 12, 14 through 18, 20 through 24, 26 through 30, 32 through 36, and 38 through 42, and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being vague and indefinite substantially for the reasons explained **supra**.

CONCLUSION

The decision of the examiner rejecting claims 9 through 12, 14 through 18, 20 through 24, 26 through 30, 32 through 36, and

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38 through 42, and 44 under 35 U.S.C. § 102 is reversed and a new ground of rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, has been entered.

This decision contains a new ground of rejection pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 41.50(b) (effective September 13, 2004, 69 Fed. Reg. 49960 (August 12, 2004), 1286 Off. Gaz. Pat. Office 21 (September 7, 2004)). 37 C.F.R. § 41.50(b) provides "[a] new ground of rejection pursuant to this paragraph shall not be considered final for judicial review."

37 C.F.R. § 41.50(b) also provides that the appellant, WITHIN TWO MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF THE DECISION, must exercise one of the following two options with respect to the new ground of rejection to avoid termination of the appeal as to the rejected claims:

(1) *Reopen prosecution.* Submit an appropriate amendment of the claims so rejected or new evidence relating to the claims so rejected, or both, and have the matter reconsidered by the examiner, in which event the proceeding will be remanded to the examiner. . . .

(2) *Request rehearing.* Request that the proceeding be reheard under § 41.52 by the Board upon the same record. . . .

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No time period for taking any subsequent action in connection with this appeal may be extended under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a)(1)(iv).

REVERSED
37 C.F.R. § 41.50(b)



MICHAEL R. FLEMING
Administrative Patent Judge

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) BOARD OF PATENT
APPEALS
AND
INTERFERENCES


ANITA PELLMAN GROSS

Administrative Patent Judge

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APG:clm

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Application No. 09/045,041

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insurgent

in-sur-gent (in sur'jənt), *n.* 1. a person who engages in armed resistance to a government or to the execution of its laws; rebel. 2. a member of a group, as a political party, who revolts against the policies of the group. *adj.* 3. rising in revolt; rebellious. 4. surging or rushing in: *insurgent waves*. [*< L. insurgent- (s. of insurgens) rising up against, prp. of insurgere*]

in-sur-mount-a-ble (in/sur moun/tə bəl), *adj.* incapable of being surmounted, passed over, or overcome: *an insurmountable obstacle*. —*in/sur-mount/a-bil-i-ty, in-/sur-mount/a-ble-ness, n.* —*in/sur-mount/a-bly, adv.*

in-sur-rection (in/sa rek'shən), *n.* the act or an instance in rising in open rebellion against an established government or authority. [late ME < LL *insurrection* (*s. of insursum*) = *insursumus* risen up against (ptp. of *insurgere*; see *IN-* + *-sum-* + *-ion*)] —*in/sur-rec-tion-al, adj.* —*in/sur-rec-tion-ism, n.* —*in/sur-rec-tion-ist, n.* —*Syn. insurgency, uprising, mutiny. See revolt.*

in-sur-rection-a-ry (in/sa rek'shə ner/ē), *adj., n., pl. in-sur-rection-a-ries.* —*adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or of the nature of insurrection. 2. given to or causing insurrection. —*n.* 3. a person who engages in insurrection; rebel; insurgent.

in-suscep-ti-ble (in/sə sep'tə bəl), *adj.* not susceptible; incapable of being influenced or affected (usually fol. by of or to): *insusceptible of flattery; insusceptible to infection*.

in-swathe (in swath'), *v.t., -swathed, -swath-ing. Rare.*

in-swathe (in swath'), *v.t., -swathed, -swath-ing. Rare.*

in-swept (in/swept'), *adj.*, tapering at the front or tip.

in-t. 1. interest. 2. interior. 3. interjection. 4. internal.

5. international. 6. intranisitive.

in-tact (in takt'), *adj.* not altered, impaired, or diminished; remaining uninjured, sound, or whole. [late ME < L *intactus* untouched = *in-* IN² + *tactus*, ptp. of *tangere* to touch] —*in-tact'ness, n.* —*in-tact'ly, adv.*

in-taglio (in tag'lyō, -tāl'yo; It. in tī/yo), *n., pl. tagli (It. -ta/yo').* 1. a gem, seal, piece of jewelry, or the like, having an incised or sunken design. 2. incised carving, as opposed to carving in relief. 3. an incised or countersunk depression in a surface, as in a plate, ink being transferred to paper from the grooves. 5. an impression or print taken from such a design, engraving, etc. [*< It. < intagliare* (to cut in, engrave) = *in-* IN² + *tagiare* to cut < LL *tañere*; see TALLY]

in-take (in/tak'), *n.* 1. the place at which a fluid is taken into a channel, pipe, etc. 2. the act of an instance of taking in.

3. something that is taken in. 4. a quantity taken in: *the intake of oxygen*. 5. a narrowing; contraction.

in-tan-gi-ble (in tan'jə bəl), *adj.* 1. not tangible; incapable of being perceived by the sense of touch; incorporeal or immaterial things. 2. not definite or clear to the mind; intangible arguments. —*n.* 3. an intangible asset, esp. an intangible asset, as good will. [*< ML *intangibilis**] —*in-tan-gi-bil-i-ty, in-tan-gi-bil-ness, n.* —*in-tan-gi-bly, adv.*

in-tar-si-a (in tir'sē ə), *n.* an art or technique of decorating a surface with inlaid patterns, esp. of wood mosaic developed during the Renaissance. Also, *tarsia*. [*m. (influenced by It. *tarsia*) of It. *intarsio* < *intarsiare* to inlay = in- IN² + *tarsiare* < Ar. *tarsī* an inlay, incrustation*]

in-te-ger (in/ti jər), *n.* 1. one of the positive or negative numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., or 0; a whole number, as distinguished from a fraction or a mixed number. 2. a complete entity. [*< L. *integritas** (of *tangere* to touch) + *-er* adj. suffix] (var. of *tag*-root of *tangere* to touch) + *-er* adj. suffix)

in-te-ger vi-tae (in/ti ger' vī/tē; Eng. in/ti jor' vī/tē), Latin, blameless in life; innocent. Horace, *Odes*, I.

in-te-gra-ble (in/ti grā/bəl), *adj.* Math. capable of being integrated, as a mathematical function or differential equation. —*in-te-gra-bil-i-ty, n.*

in-te-gral (in/ti grāl), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or belonging as an essential part of the whole; constituent or component. 2. made up of parts that together constitute a whole. 3. entire; complete; whole. 4. Arith. pertaining to or being an integer; not fractional. 5. Math. pertaining to or involving integrals. —*n.* 6. an integral whole. 7. Math. a. Also called Riemann integral. the numerical measure of the area bounded by the graph of a given function, below by the x-axis, and on the sides by ordinates drawn at the endpoints of a specified interval. b. a primitive, e.g. any of several analogous quantities. [*< ML *integralis**] See INTEGER, ALL]

in-te-gral-i-ty (in/ti grāl'i tē), *n.* —*in-te-gral-i-ty, adv.*

in-te-gral-cal-cu-lus, the branch of mathematics that deals with integrals, esp. the methods of ascertaining in definite integrals and applying them to the solution of differential equations and the determining of areas, volumes, and lengths.

in-teg-ral equa-tion, Math. an equation in which an integral involving a dependent variable appears.

in-te-grand (in/ti grānd'), *n.* Math. the expression to be integrated. [*< L. *integrandum**, *n.* use of neut. of *integrandus*, ger. of *integrande* to INTEGRATE]

in-te-grant (in/ti grant), *adj.* 1. making up or being a part of a whole; constituent. —*n.* 2. an integrant part. [*< L. *integrans** (s. of *integrandus*) making whole, prp. of integrate. See INTEGER, ANT]

in-te-grate (in/ti grāt'), *v.* -grat-ed, -grat-ing. —*v.t.*

1. to bring together or incorporate (parts) into a whole. 2. to make up, combine, or complete to produce a whole or a larger unit, as parts do. 3. to indicate the total amount or the mean value of. 4. Math. to find the integral of.

5. U.S. a. to make the occupancy or use of (a school, restaurant, organization, etc.) available to persons of all races. b. to give or cause to give equal opportunity and consideration to (a racial, religious, or ethnic group or a member of such a group). —*v.i.* U.S. 6. (of a school, neighborhood, place of business, etc.) to become integrated. 7. (of a racial, religious, or ethnic group) a. to become part of the dominant culture. [*< L. *integriflus** made whole, restored (ptp. of *integrire*). See INTEGER, ANT] —*in-te-gra-tive, adj.*

in-te-grated (in/ti grāt'ēd), *adj.* 1. having on a basis of equal membership individuals of different racial, religious, and ethnic groups: an integrated school. Cf. segregated.

2. combining or coordinating separate elements so as to pro-

vide a harmonious interrelated whole: an integrated plot; integrated personality. 3. organized or structured so that constituent units function cooperatively: an integrated economic bar associations to which all lawyers are required to belong. Also called incorporated bar.

in-teg-ri-ta-ble (in/ti grāt'ē bəl), *adj.* Electronics. an interconnected group of circuit elements, as of resistors and transistors, on a single tiny chip of semiconductor material, each chip comprising a complete operable electronic circuit whose size is approximately a tenth of an inch-square. Abbv.: IC

in-teg-ri-ta-ble (in/ti grāt'ē bəl), *adj.* Electronics. the processing of information by systematic techniques which reduce human intervention to a minimum and which employ a language common to all the machines in the system. Abbv.: IDP; Cf. automatic data processing.

in-teg-ri-ta-tion (in/ti grāt'ē shən), *n.* 1. the act or an instance of combining into an integral whole. 2. behavior in harmony with the environment. 3. Psychol. the organization of the constituent elements of the personality into a coordinated, harmonious whole. 4. Math. the operation of finding the integral of a function or equation, esp. solving a differential equation. 5. U.S. the combination of educational other public facilities, previously segregated by race, into a unified system. [INTEGRATE + -ION; cf. L *integrificare* renew]

in-teg-ri-ta-tion-ist (in/ti grāt'ē shənist), *n.* U.S. a person who works for or favors integration.

in-teg-ri-ta-tor (in/ti grāt'ē tar), *n.* 1. a person or thing that integrates. 2. an instrument for performing numerical integrations.

in-teg-ri-ty (in teg'ri tē), *n.* 1. adherence to moral ethical principles; soundness of moral character; honesty. 2. a sound, unimpaired, or perfect condition: the integrity of a ship's hull. [late ME *integritate* < L *integritas*] —*Syn. probity, virtue. See honor. —Ant. 1. dishonesty.*

in-teg-u-ment (in teg'yə mant), *n.* 1. a natural covering as a skin, shell, or rind. 2. any covering, coating, or closure. [*< L. *integumentum** a covering] —*in-teg'u-men-tary, adj.* —*Syn. 1. cortex, involucrum, involuculum.*

in-te-lec-tu-al (in/tel'ek/tū əl), *n.* 1. the power or faculty of mind by which one knows or understands, as distinguished from that by which one feels and that by which one uses the faculty of thinking and acquiring knowledge. 2. capable for thinking and acquiring knowledge. 3. a particular or intelligence, esp. of a high order. 4. a person possessed of a great capacity for thought and knowledge. [ME *intellectus* = *intellect* (ptp. s. of *intelligere* to understand); see INTELLIGENT] —*in-telec-tu-al-ist, -ist* (ptp. s. of *intelligere* to understand); —*in-telec-tive, adj.* —*in-telec-tive-ly, adv.* —*Syn. 1. cortex, involucrum, involuculum.*

in-te-lec-tion (in/tel'ek/shən), *n.* 1. the exercise of intellect. 2. a particular act of the intellect. [late ME < *intellēction* (s. of *intelligere*)]

in-te-lec-tu-al-u-al (in/tel'ek/tū əl əl), *adj.* 1. appealing to engaging the intellect: intellectual pursuits. 2. of or concerning the intellect or its use: intellectual powers. 3. possessing or showing a notable mental capacity: an intellectual person. 4. guided or developed by or relying on the intellect rather than upon emotions or feelings. 5. a person of superior intellect. 6. a person who pursues things of interest to the intellect. 7. an extremely rational person; one who relies on intellect rather than on emotions or feelings. 8. a person professionally engaged in mental labor. 9. Intellectuals. a. Archaic. the mental faculties. b. Obs. pertaining to the intellect. [ME < L *intellectuális*] —*in-telec-tu-al-i-ty, in-telec-tu-al-ness, n.* —*in-telec-tu-al-ly, adv.* —*Syn. 1. 2. mental. 3. See intelligent. in-telec-tu-al-i-sie* (in/tel'ek/tū əl əz'ē), *v.t., v.i.* —*in-telec-tu-al-ize* (in/tel'ek/tū əl əz'ē), *v.t.* Chiefly Brit. intellectualize. —*in-telec-tu-al-i-zation, n.* —*in-telec-tu-al-i-z'er, n.*

in-telec-tu-al-i-sm (in/tel'ek/tū əl əz'ē əm), *n.* 1. exercise of the intellect. 2. devotion to intellectual pursuit. 3. excessive emphasis on abstract or intellectual matters, esp. with a lack of proper consideration for emotion. —*in-telec-tu-al-i-st, n.* —*in-telec-tu-al-i-stic, adj.*

in-telec-tu-al-i-za-tion (in/tel'ek/tū əl əz'ē ə zā'shən), *n.* 1. to seek or consider the rational content or form. 2. to ignore the emotional or psychological significance of action, feeling, dream, etc.) by an excessively intellectual abstract explanation. —*v.t.* 3. to talk or write intellectually; philosophize. —*v.i.* 4. to talk or write intellectually about world problems. Also, esp. Brit., intellectualise. —*in-telec-tu-al-i-zation, n.* —*in-telec-tu-al-i-z'er, n.*

in-tele-cen-ti-ty (in tel'ē jən), *n.* 1. capacity for reason, understanding, and for similar forms of mental activity, manifestation of such capacity. He writes with intelligence and wit. 3. the faculty of understanding. 4. knowledge of an event, circumstance, etc., received or imparted; no information. 5. the gathering or distribution of information, esp. secret information. 6. Gov. a. information about enemy or a potential enemy. b. an organization or agency employed in gathering such information. military intelligence. 7. (often cap.) an intelligent being, esp. an incorporated intelligent. See INTELLIGENT. —*in-tele-cen-ti-ty, n.* —*in-tele-cen-tial, adj.* —*Syn. 1. See mind. 2. discernment, penetration. —Ant. 1, 2. stupidity.*

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THE UNABRIDGED EDITION

JESS STEIN • EDITOR IN CHIEF

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REVISED EDITION

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insurgent

in-sur'gent (in sur'jent), *n.* 1. a person who engages in armed resistance to a government or to the execution of its laws; rebel. 2. a member of a group, as a political party, who revolts against the policies of the group. —*adj.* 3. rising in revolt; rebellious. 4. surging or rushing in: *insurgent waves*. [*< L* *insurgēti-* (*s.* of *insurgēns*) rising up against, *pr̄s. of insurgere*]

in-sur'mount'a-ble (in/sur' mount/a/bəl), *adj.* incapable of being surmounted, passed over, or overcome: *an insurmountable obstacle*. —*in'sur-mount'a-bil'i-ty, in'-sur-mount'a-bil'ness, n.* —*in'sur-mount'a-bly, adv.*

in-sur'rection (in/sa rek'shən), *n.* the act or an instance of rising in open rebellion against an established government or authority. [late ME < LL *insurrection-* (*s.* of *insuredītū*) = *insuredus* risen up against (pp. of *insurgere*; see *IN-SURGE*) + *-iōn*] —*in'sur'rec'tion-al, adj.* —*in'sur'rec'tion-ism, n.* —*in'sur'rec'tion-ist, n.* —*Syn. insurgency, uprising, mutiny. See revolt.*

in-sur'rection-ary (in/sa rek'shə ner/ē), *adj., n., pl. -aries.* —*adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or of the nature of insurrection. 2. given to or causing insurrection. —*n.* 3. a person who engages in insurrection; rebel; insurgent.

in-su'cep'ti-ble (in/su' sept/ə bəl), *adj.* not susceptible; incapable of being influenced or affected (usually fol. by of or to): *insusceptible of flattery; insusceptible to infection*.

in-su'cep'ti-bil'i-ty, n. —*in-su'cep'ti-bly, adv.*

in-swathe (in swath'), *v.t.* —*v.t.* -swathed, -swath-ing. Rare.

in-swathe (in swath'), *v.t.* —*v.t.* -swathed, -swath-ing. Rare.

in-swept (in/swept'), *adj.* tapering at the front or tip.

in-tint (in/tint'), *adj.* 1. interest. 2. interior. 3. interjection. 4. internal.

5. international. 6. intraterritorial.

in-tact (in/takt'), *adj.* not altered, impaired, or diminished; remaining uninjured, sound, or whole. [late ME < L *intac̄us* untouched = *in*-IN³ + *tactus*, ptp. of *tangere* to touch]. —*in-tact'ness, n.* —*Syn. 1. See complete.*

in-ta-glio (in/tā'glēō, -tā'lyō; It. in/tā'glēō, -tā'lyō), *n., pl. -taglios, It. -tagli (-tā'lyē).* 1. a gem, seal, piece of jewelry, or like, having an incised or sunken design. 2. incised carving, as opposed to carving in relief. 3. an incised or countersunk touch. 4. a printmaking process in which the design, text, etc. is engraved into the surface of a plate, ink being transferred to paper from the grooves. 5. an impression or printing from such a design, engraving, etc. [*< It* *< intagliare* (to cut in, engrave) = *in*-IN³ + *tagliare* to cut < LL *tālāre*; see TALLY]

in-take (in/tak'), *n.* 1. the place at which a fluid is taken into a channel, pipe, etc. 2. the act or an instance of taking in. 3. something that is taken in. 4. a quantity taken in: *the intake of oxygen*. 5. a narrowing; contraction.

in-tan'gi-ble (in/tān'jē bəl), *adj.* 1. not tangible; incapable of being perceived by the sense of touch, as incorporeal or immaterial things. 2. not definite or clear to the mind: *intangible arguments*. —*n.* 3. something intangible, esp. an intangible asset, as good will. [*< ML* *intangibilis* (*s.* of *intangibilis*)] —*in-tan'gi-bil'i-ty, in-tan'gi-bil'ness, n.* —*in-tan'gi-bly, adv.*

in-tar-si-a (in/tār'sē ə), *n.* an art or technique of decorating a surface with inlaid patterns, esp. of wood mosaic, developed during the Renaissance. Also, *tarsia*. [*in*- (*de*-) influenced by It *tarsia*) of *It tarsio* < *in tarīre* to inlay — *in*-IN³ + *tarsiare* < Ar *tarsī* an inlay, incrustation]

in-te-ger (in/tē jər), *n.* 1. one of the positive or negative numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., or 0; a whole number, as distinguished from a fraction or a mixed number. 2. a complete entity. 3. entire; complete; whole. 4. *Arith.* pertaining to or being an integer; not fractional. 5. *Math.* pertaining to or involving integrals. 6. an integral whole. 7. *Math.* a. Also called Riemann integral, the numerical measure of the area bounded by the graph of a given function, below by the x-axis, and on the sides by ordinates drawn at the endpoints of a specified interval. b. a primitive, c. any of several analogous quantities. [*< ML* *integrādīs* (*s.* of *integrādī*). See INTEGER, -ANT] —*in-te-gral-i-ty (in/tē grāl'ē tē), n.* —*in-te-gral'y, adv.*

in-te-gra-ble (in/tē grāb'lē), *adj.* *Math.* capable of being integrated, as a mathematical function or differential equation. —*in-te-grab'lē-ty, n.*

in-te-gral (in/tē grāl), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or belonging as an essential part of the whole; constituent or component. 2. made up of parts that together constitute a whole. 3. entire; complete; whole. 4. *Arith.* pertaining to or being an integer; not fractional. 5. *Math.* pertaining to or involving integrals. 6. an integral whole. 7. *Math.* a. Also called Riemann integral, the numerical measure of the area bounded by the graph of a given function, below by the x-axis, and on the sides by ordinates drawn at the endpoints of a specified interval. b. a primitive, c. any of several analogous quantities. [*< ML* *integrādīs* (*s.* of *integrādī*). See INTEGER, -ANT]

in-te-grate (in/tē grāt'), *v.* —*grat-ed, -grat-ing.* —*v.t.* 1. to bring together or incorporate (parts) into a whole. 2. to make up, combine, or complete to produce a whole or a larger unit, as parts do. 3. to indicate the total amount or the mean value of. 4. *Math.* to find the integral of. 5. *U.S.* a. to make the occupancy or use of (a school, restaurant, organization, etc.) available to persons of all races. b. to give or cause to give equal opportunity and consideration to (a racial, religious, or ethnic group or a member of such a group). —*v.t.* 6. (of a school, neighborhood, place of business, etc.) to become integrated. 7. (of a racial, religious, or ethnic group) a. to become integrated. b. to meld with and become part of the dominant culture. [*< L* *integrātus* made whole, restored (pp. of *integrāre*). See INTEGER, -ANT] —*in-te-gra'tive, adj.*

in-te-grat-ed (in/tē grā'tid), *adj.* 1. having on a basis of equal membership individuals of different racial, religious, and ethnic groups: an *integrated school*. Cf. segregated.

2. combining or coordinating separate elements so as to pro-

vide a harmonious, interrelated whole: *an integrated plot; integrated personality*. 3. organized or structured so that constituent units function cooperatively: *an integrated economic bar associations to which all lawyers are required to belong*. Also called *incorporated bar*.

in-teg'red cir'cuit, *Electronics.* an interconnected group of circuit elements, as of resistors and transistors, on a single tiny chip of semiconductor material, each chip comprising a complete operable electronic circuit whose size approximates a tenth of an inch-square. Abbrev. IC

in-teg'red da'ta proc'essing, *the processing*

information by systematic techniques which reduce human intervention to a minimum and which employ a language common to all the machines in the system. Abbrev. IDP

Cf. automatic data processing.

in-teg'rea-tion (in/tā grāz/ə shən), *n.* 1. the act or an instance of combining into an integral whole. 2. behavior in harmony with the environment. 3. *Psychol.* the organization of the constituent elements of the personality into a coordinated, harmonious whole. 4. *Math.* the operation of finding the integral of a function or equation, esp. solving a differential equation. 5. *U.S.* the combination of educational and other public facilities, previously segregated by race, into a unified system. [*INTEGRATE* + *-ION*; cf. L *integrātio* renew]

in-teg'rea-tor (in/tā grāz/ə tor), *n.* 1. a person or thing that integrates. 2. an instrument for performing numerical integrations.

in-teg'ret-y (in teg'ri tē), *n.* 1. adherence to moral and ethical principles; soundness of moral character; honesty. 2. a sound, unimpaired, or perfect condition: *the integrity of a ship's hull*. [late ME *integritē* < L *integrit̄s*] —*Syn. probity, virtue. See honor.*

in-teg'ret-ty (in teg'ri tē), *n.* 1. dishonesty.

in-teg'reum (in teg'ri yūm), *n.* 1. a natural covering as a skin, shell, or rind. 2. any covering, coating, or closure. [*< L* *integrum* (*a* covering)] —*in-teg'reu'ry, adj.* —*Syn. 1. cortex, involucrum, involuculum.*

in-te-lec't (in/tē lek't), *n.* 1. the power or faculty of the mind by which one knows or understands, as distinguished from that by which one feels and that by which one uses the faculty of thinking and acquiring knowledge. 2. capacity for thinking and acquiring knowledge. 3. a particular kind of intelligence, esp. of high order. 4. a person possessed of a great capacity for thought and knowledge. [ME *intellectus* = *intellect* (pp. s. of *intelligere*) to understand; see INTELLIGENT, + *-us* n. suffix] —*in-telec'tive, in-telec'tive-ly, adv.* —*Syn. 1. brains. See mind.*

in-te-lec'tion (in/tē lek'/shən), *n.* 1. the exercise of intellect. 2. a particular act of the intellect. [late ME *intellection* (*s.* of *intelligētū*)]

in-te-lec'tu'al (in/tē lek'/chō əl), *adj.* 1. appealing to, engaging to the intellect; *intellectual pursuits*. 2. of or pertaining to the intellect or its use: *intellectual powers*. 3. possessing or showing a notable mental capacity: *an intellectual person*. 4. guided or developed by or relying on the intellect rather than upon emotions or feelings. 5. a person of superior intellect. 6. a person who pursues things of intellect rather than upon emotions or feelings. 7. an extremely rational person; one who relies on intellect rather than on emotions or feelings. 8. a person professionally engaged in mental labor. 9. *lectures*, a. *Archaic.* the mental faculties. b. Obs. pertaining to the intellect. [ME < L *intellectū*, *intellectus*] —*in-telec'tu'al'i-ty, in-telec'tu'al-ness, n.* —*in-telec'tu'al-ly, adv.* —*Syn. 1. 2. mental. 3. See intelligent. 4. intelligent. 5. intellectualise (in/tē lek'/chōō ə līz'), v.t., v.i., v.ing. Chiefly Brit. intellectualize. —*in-telec'tu'al-i-zation, n.* —*in-telec'tu'al-i-zér, n.**

in-telec'tu'al-ism (in/tē lek'/chōō ə liz/əm), *n.* 1. exercise of the intellect. 2. devotion to intellectual pursuit. 3. excessive emphasis on abstract or intellectual matters, esp. with a lack of proper consideration for emotion. —*in-telec'tu'al-ist, n.* —*in-telec'tu'al-ist'i-ty, in-telec'tu'al-ist'ness, n.*

in-telec'tu'al-i-ty (in/tē lek'/chōō ə lītē), *n.* —*v.i.* 1. to seek or consider the rational content or form of. 2. to ignore the emotional or psychological significance of action, feeling, dream, etc.) by an excessively intellectual explanation. —*v.t.* 3. to talk or write intellectually; philosophize; *intellectualise about world problems*. Also, esp. Brit., *intellectualise*. —*in-telec'tu'al-i-zation, n.* —*in-telec'tu'al-i-zér, n.*

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